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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	999178
Center	Online	Date	13.11.2021.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. **(150 words) 10**

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently Parliament enacted. Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act 2021, empowering the Lt. Governor over the elected government.

Prior to the amendment, the ~~come~~ government was set up as per the 69th amendment act.

Issues with the amendment

1) Tries to disturb the federal principles of the country.

2) Against the Supreme Court Judgement of 2019 that upheld the primacy of elected government over Lt. Governor.

3) Administrative challenges:

3.1. Tussle between the elected government & Centre's representative.

4) Decline in importance to people's representation.

These are consequences of the following changes

1) Any reference to government in NCT will mean Lt. Governor.

2). Legislation by the assembly, requires concurrence of Lt. Governor.

3) Legislative assembly can not legislate to empower its position.

Delhi being the national capital needs political stability. Engagement between the Union government and Delhi's elected government and help secure the national interests.

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2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.
(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Sedition law was introduced by Lord Macaulay in Indian Penal code in 1870 as section 124A.

Relevance of Sedition Law today

1) Helps identify and prevent anti-national activities.
2) secures the nation against cross border indoctrination.
3) Draconian nature is toned down by supreme court judgements. in Kedar nath singh case, Kanhaiya Kumar case.
4) communal & spreading of misinformation is ~~but~~ rampant in India.
5) Mere misuse is not a ground for repealing a law.

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Arguments against Sedition law

1) Vague use of terms in definition like disaffection towards government.

2) Gross misuse by government.
↳ As per MHA reports, only 2% case leads to conviction between 2014-2019.

3) International experience.
↳ Has been done away with in Britain.

4) Still draconian in nature
↳ Non cognizable and non-bailable enables preventive detention.

5) fuels misinformations and disharmony.

Law commission has recommended to repeal Sedition law in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the number of bills referred to the Parliamentary standing committee is declining. The current Lok Sabha referred nearly 12% of bills while the previous one referred only 27% of bills.

Issues causing decline in performance of standing Committees.

1) Different political ideologies of members.

2) Politicization of meeting of standing committee.

3) Frequent absense of quorum for the commencement of committee meeting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Absense of expertise to investigate into the issues.

5) Fast evolving new technologies.

6) Events like COVID-19 induced lockdowns disrupting physical function of committees.

7). Decreasing reference by parliament.

Measures to address these.

1) Increase reference of crucial bills to standing committee.

2) Increase skilled personnel to help in investigation.

3) Members must keep the political agenda aside.

Parliamentary committees have been the life breath of our functional democracy. Thus, references to the committees must be increased.

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4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prime minister is the head of executive in a westminister form of government like that of India.

Hence, prime minister office and his close aides wield the maximum amount of decision making power, also called the kitchen cabinet.

Advantages of power centralisation in PMO

1) Speedy decision making process.

2) Maintains secrecy in matters of national importance.

3) Helpful in working and pursuing initiatives.

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Issues related to centralisation of power in PMO:

1) Promotes autocracy within the democratic framework of ~~few~~ India.
2) Authority of the few diminishes inner party democracy.
3) Lesser deliberations often bypass crucial unintended impacts of the policy.
4) Against the principle of collective decision making and collective responsibility.

While Kitchen cabinet has been effective in many instances for India like 1971 Indo-Pak war, India must refrain to centralise the powers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

In today's world of Information and communication technology, "data" is often referred to as the new oil signifying its importance.

Role of data in governance:

1) Helps in policy making based on statistical evidence.

2). Better targetting of services to the vulnerable sections of society.

3) Opens up avenues for revenue generation by facilitating ease of doing business.

challenges involved:

1). Privacy question
↳ Enshrined as a fundamental right.
e.g. Issue over Aadhar

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Personal data protection bill is yet to be passed.
↳ No framework exist for data protection.

3) Low infrastructure for data security

4). Low digital penetration & Low digital literacy has created obstacles for data collection.

Remedial measures

1) Expedite passage of personal data protection bill.

2) Development of data centres for huge data processing.

3). Empowerment of institutions & capacity building to secure data.

India has ~~focus on~~ denied to join osaka declaration signifying the importance given by India to data security. Commensurate infrastructure building has to be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. **(150 words) 10**

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

With the advent of globalisation and a consequent rapid urbanisation, a gradual transformation in Indian society is evident.

Conditions that led to a new civil society

1) Emergence and prevalence of western liberal ideas in India.

2) Age of technology and social media enabling distant connections of people.

3) Increasing awareness of public on its rights

4) Increasing purchasing power of Indians

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5). formation of cooperatives.

Contribution towards affecting governance & policy making

1) Enables effective implementation of accountability mechanisms on government.

2) Empowers public to raise voice against administrative excess and legislative irregularities.

3) Creates a parallel social audit mechanism of policies

4). Works against social ills and works for the upliftment of poor and vulnerable sections

civil societies are the important sections of society that ~~act~~ empowers the public. Their work and autonomy must be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

COVID-19 induced lockdown led to huge exodus of migrant workers travelling to their home states exacerbating the problem of COVID transmission.

Issues faced by Informal sector workers.

1) Low or no social security provisions.
2) Low wage in comparison to formal sector.
3) Low job security and ad-hoc recruitment.
4) Non enrolment in the company payroll
5) No effective policy addressing plight of migrant worker.
6) Non recognition to gig and platform workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently, e-shram portal was launched as response to the judicial activism on the plight of migrants:

Positive impacts of e-shram portal

1) Accounting of the migrant workers and the informal sector workers.
2) Policy guided by migrant & informal sector data.
3) Beneficiary identification

Limitations:

1) Low digital literacy among informal sector workers.
2) Exclusion of non enrolled genuine beneficiaries.

Proper ground level monitoring complementing e-shram portal initiative can help India achieve the antayodaya goal enshrined by Gandhiji.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Global minimum tax is a standardised minimum tax of 15% imposed on multi-national corporations developed by OECD countries.

It was endorsed by G20 members and has currently has support of nearly 160 countries across the globe.

Significance

1). Prevents base erosion and profit shifting by MNCs and the corresponding revenue loss.

2) Reduces the possibilities of tax havens.

3). In line with India's equalisation levy and digital tax.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Prospects of global minimum tax for India.

1) India already has a corporate tax higher than 15%.
2) Can prevent revenue loss for India to the tune of nearly 2 bn dollars annually.
3) Encourage companies to shift their bases to India.
4) India can work on logistics and infrastructure.

Challenges for India.

1) Indian corporates will also bear the 15% minimum taxation.
2). Decreased policy space for tax reduction.

A global minimum tax can bring India at par with many other developed countries. India needs to focus on improving other aspects of ease of doing business.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests. **(150 words) 10**

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS is the latest security alliance between Australia, UK and USA in the indo-pacific.

Its agenda is to strengthen Australia's defense by providing nuclear submarines to ensure a safe and free Indo-pacific.

Significance of AUKUS in current geopolitics.

1). Demonstrates UK's renewed focus towards Indo-pacific post Brexit.

2) Major security alliance to counter chinese aggression.

3). Australia is the second country after UK to have US's nuclear submarine technology.

4) Establishes USA's security based presence in Indo pacific after withdrawal from west Asia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Positive impact on India's Interest.

1) Check on chinese influence in the Indo pacific region.
2) Reduces pressure on QUAD to take a security stance.
3) France's agony with AUKUS led to deepening of ties with India.
4). Alignment with India's vision of safe and free Indo pacific.

Negative impact on India's interest

1). Shows distance in ties of USA and India.
2) chances of militarisation of Indian Ocean region.
3). May lead to decline in importance of QUAD.

AUKUS can complement QUAD in securing a safe and prosperous Indo-Pacific.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. **(250 words) 15**

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) were set up in India under the 73rd constitutional Amendment act in part IX of the constitution.

They form the third tier and local level of government. It is established as a 3 tier governance framework.

Sources of finance for PRI

1) Devolution of funds by state government as per recommendation of State finance commission.

2) Grants by central government as per recommendation of finance commission of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3). Taxes imposed by PRI like property taxes, etc.

4) funds raised via loans and investments.

Importance of financial devolution to PRI

1). Local level government is often the first point of governance for public.

2) Entrusted with the facilitation of service delivery in most of the social aspects. e.g. education, health.

3) Lack of finances for PRI and low autonomy in expenditure

Reasons behind lack of finances for PRI

1) Members of PRI reluctant to collect taxes on fellow citizen like property tax.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Low state level devolution of funds.
↳ Many states have not even constituted state finance commissions.

3) Grants and devolutions are often scheme specific.
↳ leaves little autonomy on expenditure.

4) High burden of expenditure on service delivery to public.

PRIs are the most responsible pillar of government upholding democratic decentralisation. Regular and sufficient devolution of funds to PRI can help India achieve the Gandhian vision.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India. **(250 words) 15**

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India presents a unique case of doctrine of separation of power where ministers are common members of legislature and executive, judiciary can legislate under A142, and quasi judicial bodies exist for justice delivery.

The doctrine of checks and balances mandates the judiciary to act against legislative adventurism and executive excesses. Thus, there is debate on judicial activism.

Arguments in favour:

1) Address public grievances against executive and legislature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Protects the public when other organs fail to do so.
e.g. Visakha guidelines.

3) Empowered by constitution to make complete justice as per A142.

4) Builds people's trust in the institution of judiciary.

5) Keeps legislature and executive accountable.

Arguments against.

1) Promotes autocracy of judiciary
↳ Tyranny of the unelected.

2). Judiciary has limited expertise in management issues.
e.g. 2G spectrum cancellation impacted economy negatively.

3) Decreasing public trust on executive and legislature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Increase in tussle with other organs of democracy.

5) Against strict doctrine of separation of power.

6) Decisions of judiciary has limited deliberations and auditing.

7). Increase in case load on an overburdened judiciary.

Judicial activism is a double edged sword for Indian democracy. Judges must restrain themselves and show activism as a last resort.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जबाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral bond scheme was adopted as an electoral reform in 2018 to overhaul the process of electoral funding.

It aims to curb the menace of black and illegal money into the election process.

Key provisions of electoral bond

1) Identity of the donor is to be kept anonymous.
2). Donations are done in multiple of 1000, 1 lac, 1 crore, etc.
3) Acts as a promissory note that can be redeemed by the political parties.
4) SBI to be the sole bank for electoral bond based funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Step away from transparency and accountability

1) Anonymity of donor.
↳ Ruling party can get the details of donor from SBI.

2) Exemption from need to account the details of donation with Election Commission of India upto Rs - 20,000.

3) Scope for opening up of shell companies for donation.

4) Black money may still route into the electoral process.

5) Leverage of the ruling party at centre over the opposition and regional parties.

Electoral Bonds can still act as a ~~#~~ reform

1) Decrease scope of favouratism based on funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Reduce role of money power in elections at large.

3) Encourage parties get registered with election commission of India.

4) ~~Central~~ Sole bank (SBI) for transaction can help in effective monitoring of money in electoral funding.

Electoral bonding needs to be complemented with setting up independent mechanism for monitoring.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप मे परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Media is often referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy.

India has a teledensity of 83%. With most of the people connected through social media platforms like facebook & whatsapp, greater accountability has been imposed on the government.

Role of social media

1) Increased awareness related to policies and programs among the public.

2) Online campaigns against policies and administrative irregularities.
e.g. #metoo, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Involvement of civil societies across the globe in matters of public interest.
e.g. global discussions on farmer's protest in India.

4) Increase in the participation base of campaigns.

5). Digital proceedings of parliaments and courts and their spread over social media.

6) Deliberations among different fields of society on policies unfold different aspects of the policies.

Still social media is no alternative to institutional accountability

1) Social media itself is not accountable to anyone and freely profess right to speech and expression.

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2) Spread of misinformation.
↳ Hence, it isn't an authentic source of information.
e.g. farmers toolkit issue.

3) Spread of hatred in social media.
e.g. taking communal angles in policies.

4). Often leaderless online campaigns fade out without any significant effect.

5) Enforced and curated debates on social media misguides and misrepresents policies.

Social media acts as a double edged sword. Hence, effective regulation and monitoring mechanisms by the new IT rules can help reap the most benefits of social media.

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16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been consistently performing poor in the Global Hunger Index released by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe.

It secured 94th rank in 2020 and fell to 101st in its 2021 report.

Dimensions of Hunger

- Undernourishment
- Under 5 mortality
- Child stunting
- Child wasting

Issues in food production.

1). MSP policy increased bias of farmers to grow wheat & rice only.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2). Water intensive crop productive creates artificial scarcity of water.

3) Non diversified diet.

4) Globalisation led to decline in good food habits.
↳ Prevalence of Trans fatty acid based foods.

5) Low value added and low availability of ready to eat nutritious food.

But the decline in GHI ranking has various other underlying issues.

1) High poverty in India.
↳ India accounts for nearly 20% of global extreme poors.

2). Negative impacts of policies.
2.1. Bias towards rice and wheat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.2. Intensification of nitrogen due to urea based fertilizer subsidy.

2.3. Excessive groundwater extraction due to power subsidy.

3) Increased purchasing power and advent of attractive junk foods.

4) Low food availability in the remote areas.

5). Ineffective targetting of public distribution system.

6). Low nutritious food in mid day meal schemes, etc.

India has recently launched POSHAN 2.0. Along with awareness campaigns Poshan abhiyaan can help India achieve SDG 2.0.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Atmanirbhar Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY) is a crucial initiative of Indian government to boost the healthcare paradigm of India.

One of its components envisaged setting up 1.5 lac. primary heath care and wellness centre across the nation.

This helps in democratizing primary healthcare in India.

Need for democratization

1) Increasing significance of private sector in healthcare.
↳ Nearly 80% healthcare service provided by private sector.
1.1. Economic survey 2020-21.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

talk about information assymetry existing between private sector and public.

2) low accessibility and availability of primary healthcare in remote areas.

3). low affordability of healthcare in India.
↳ India has an out of pocket expenditure of nearly 65%.

4) Doctors and qualified medical personnels are reluctant to serve the distant areas.

5) Hitherto low political significance given to primary healthcare as against secondary and tertiary healthcare.

6) Prevalence of life style diseases.

Challenges remaining

1) lack of infrastructure and personnel nationwide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Low government expenditure.
↳ India spends nearly 1.5% of its GDP in healthcare which is lower than even Bhutan with expenditure of nearly 2.5% of GDP in healthcare

3). Digital divide
↳ Reduces scope for telemedicine to democratize healthcare.

4) Low technological advancement.

Indian government must boost expenditure in healthcare to 2.5% of GDP as envisaged by National health policy to help achieve SDG 3.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

21st century in geopolitics has marked an increased importance of Indo-Pacific. with many minilaterals like QUAD, AUKUS, BIMSTEC, etc shaping up, the region has become an arena for big power tussle.

Factors driving global shift to Indo pacific.

1) Historical importance of the location:
   1.1. Countries like france and UK still have their Satellite territories from Colonial times.

2) Resource rich region:
   2.1. South china sea has huge hydrocarbon resources.

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3) Climate Change and its vulnerability:

3.1. Indian and pacific ocean are one of the most vulnerable climate change affected regions.

3.2. Global deliberation increase its relevance.

4) Chinese aggression and assertions in the region.

e.g. South China sea, Taiwan, etc.

5). Important trade routes passing through the region like Malacca strait & Strait of Hormuz are famous Choke points.

6) Emerging big economies in the region like India, ASEAN, etc.

India's Interest in the region.

1) counter to chinese influence in its neighbourhood.

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2). Facilitation of its connectivity projects like Kaladan multimodal project, India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway.

3) Aligning of shared interest countries on global issues like QUAD.

4) Hydrocarbon resources in south China sea.

5) FTA with countries like Australia, UK, etc.

Challenges.

1) Chinese agression at LAC.

2). Security alliance alienates traditional partner like Russia.

3) Low connectivity with the neighbourhood.

4) Difficult to tread strategic autonomy.

India being at the geographical centre of Indo pacific can leverage its location to improve its standing in global geopolitics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

After the taliban takeover of Afghanistan, India had three alternatives.:

1. To actively engage with Taliban Legitimizing it.
2. To decry taliban and leverage global standing against Afghanistan.
3. Adopt a wait and watch policy to let the issue unfold itself

India has adopted a wait and watch policy with informal talks with Taliban.

Need for clear understanding of strategic goals.

1) An antagonized taliban poses threat of terrorism in India.

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2) Many countries have already recognized Taliban as government of Afghanistan.

3) ~~Arou~~ Huge Indian investments are at stake in Afghanistan.

4) Vacuum created by US withdrawal can increase chinese influence.

5) India's policy of non-interference in internal matters. of a neighbouring country.

6) India's connectivity to Central Asia is contingent upon Afghanistan.
e.g. chabbahar port project, INSTC.

7) India is the working president of Taliban sanctions committee in UN.

8) Pakistan may leverage Afghanistan in its strategic depth policy.

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Negative fallouts of a wait and watch policy

1) Sidelining of India in the Afghan issue.
2) Increase in China's influence over Afghanistan.
3) India may fail to secure terms with Taliban to not host terrorists.

India must effectively use its soft power to secure its strategic goals in the region.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Soumya Ranjan Dash		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	999178
Center	Online	Date	15.12.2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba Phule was a key social reformer of the 19th century who along with his wife Savitribai Phule worked towards emancipation of women and lower castes.

Key social reformer:

1) Setup a girls college in Pune along with his wife.

2) Set up Satyasodhak Samaj to work for welfare of the lower caste people

3) Fought for widow remmariage

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He also had numerous literary works which he used to spread the message for the ills of caste system.

Jyotiba Phule was a true leader of the lower caste who worked towards an egalitarian India.

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2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cave paintings have been famous in India from the ancient times. It started with secular paintings using techniques like fresco painting and petroglyphs and later took the religious influence.

Religious attributes:

1) Paintings on the walls of caves depicted scenes from mythology.
e.g. Buddhism in Ajanta caves (Avalokiteswara image)

2) Many caves were used as prayer halls of religion.
e.g. ~~viharas~~ chaityas in Buddhism.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Secular attributes:

1) Many caves represented the daily life of people.
e.g. Hunting images in Bhimbetka.

2) Buddhist caves were also used for the residence of monks which influenced the paintings there.
e.g. Viharas.

Cave paintings have been a great source of ancient culture and needs to be conserved and studied more to unravel history.

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3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal on religious grounds was announced by Lord Curzon citing administrative feasibility. As a result, Swadeshi movement was organised in 1905.

Factors that moulded it to a multifaceted mass movement:

1). Unrest among Indians against British rule.

2) Non fulfilment of Indian aspirations like inclusion of more Indians in legislature and administration.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Drain of Indian wealth as revealed by Dadabhai Naoroji's book.

4) Inclusion of Indian masses into the struggle and leadership by extremists.

5) Rise of revolutionary terrorism propagating the struggle beyond. Bengal.

6) Declaration of "Swaraj" goal by INC.

The multifaceted mass movement led to the announcement of Morley Minto reforms 1909 increasing Indian representation in legislature.

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4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और सहज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

India invoked National Emergency of 1975 under Prime minister Indira Gandhi which lasted for around 18 months.

Emergency of 1975 as a temporary blip in Independent India:

1) Federal structure of India was disregarded.
   ↳ central government gained maximum control.
2) Mass vasectomy of Indian males to control population was against right to privacy and dignified life.

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3) Other organs of India like judiciary was undermined. e.g. the review of emergency by judiciary wasn't paid heed.

Emboldened spirit and resistance of democracy:

1) The change in government after emergency signifies the power of public's mandate.

2) Indians rose up to the occassion and utilised their right to speech.

3) Control in population & related measures helped Indian democracy to grow in future.

The emergency has shown the resilience of a democratic society like India's which must be conserved at present.

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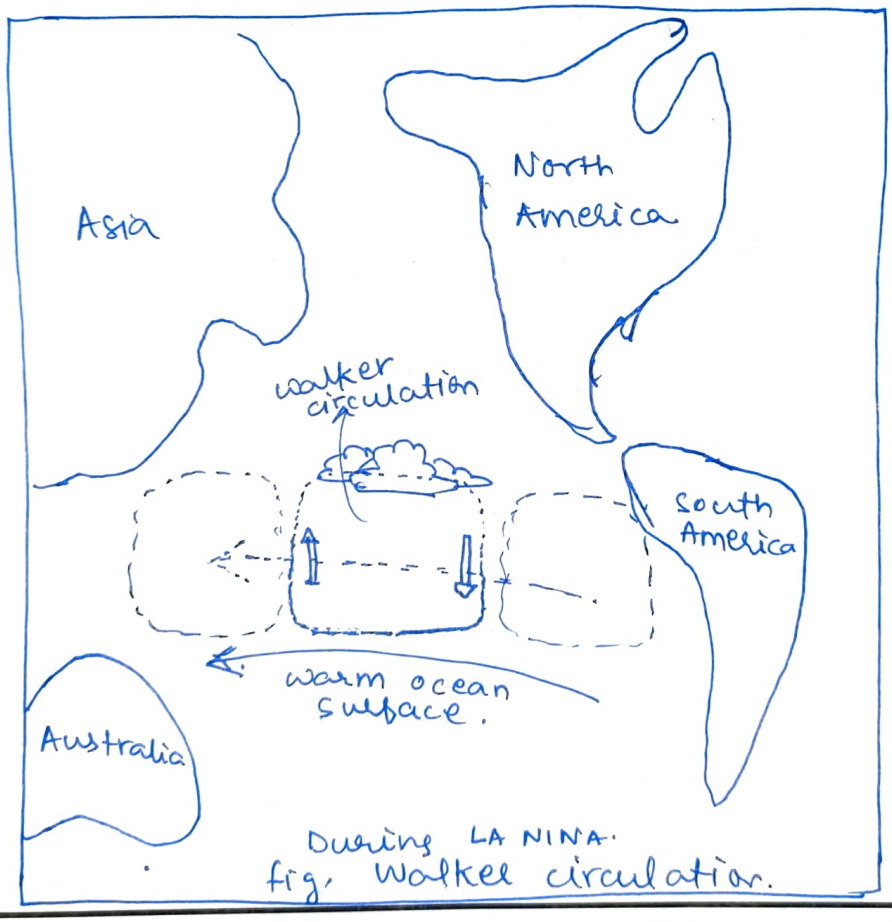
5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon. (150 words) 10

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Walker circulation refers to the circulation of air above the surface of pacific ocean.

It influences the El NINO Southern oscillations which in turn influence Indian monsoon.



During LA NINA.
fig. Walker circulation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relation with Indian monsoon.

1) During El Nino years, the walker circulation moves to east pacific.
- Rainfall in Indian subcontinent decrease.
- Indian monsoon weakens.

2) During LA Nina years, the circulation moves towards western pacific.
- Moisture in Indian subcontinent increase.
- Monsoon strengthens.
- Prolonged monsoon with colder climate.

Walker circulation plays significant role in Indian monsoon and must be studied more in relation to the current climate changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. **(150 words) 10**

ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are the vertical movement of water in seas and oceans that occur periodically forming high tides and low tides.

fig. (I) spring tide.

fig. (II) Neap tide.

Factors responsible for formation.

1) Gravitational force exerted by moon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Gravitational pull or attraction between earth and sun.

3) Centrifugal force due to rotation of earth on its axis

Geographic & Economic significance.

1) Helps in coastal fishery production.
   ↳ fishes brought to shallow water from deep sea.
2) Navigation of ships,
   ↳ Dockings of ships in shallow water region.
3) Influence coastal vegetation
4) Sustains mangrove ecosystem.

Tides must be monitored effectively at real time to exploit maximum benefit out of it.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. **(150 words) 10**

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Afghanistan has become a theatre of big power withdrawal and global rivalry over influence.

Key players like China, Russia, India hold special interest over the natural resources in Afghanistan.

Natural resources riding global interest:

1) Afghanistan host many copper reserves.

fig. Location of Afghanistan and its neighbourhood

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Untapped lithium reserves in Afghanistan is lucrative for the current electric mobility market.

3) Other natural resources like gold, silver, etc. are also available due to its geographic location.

4) The highly exploited natural resource there i.e. narcotic plants is a matter of concern for other countries.

India must keep watch on Afghan issue and engage to ensure its natural resource interests in Afghanistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste system has been persistent in the Indian society since the vedic period. Introduction of western liberal principles and the compulsions of cities has led to paradoxical changes.

Examples of change:

1) Inter caste marriages.
2) Reservation for the lower caste people.
3) Backward class people heading organisations.

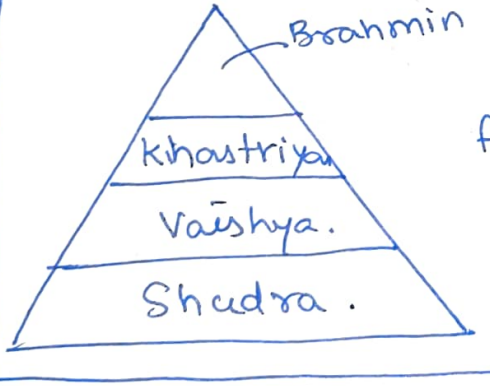

fig. Traditional Structure of Caste system in Hinduism

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Factors leading to the paradoxical change:

1) Decline in social control of elders
2) Compulsions in cities. for e.g. a doctor may belong to lower caste.
3) Influence of historical leaders like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
4) Government policies like reservation system.
5) Social media - diluting the rigid caste divisions

India is progressing in the Gandhian vision of attitudinal change towards the ills of caste system and must continue to do so.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Census 2011, women constitute around 48% of Indian population. Yet, there are several social ills prevalent against women like rape, low dignity in family, child marriage, etc.

Economic empowerment can ensure social empowerment

1) Financial independence can provide greater say in family's decisions.

2) Women leading economically can act as role model for other young women.
e.g. Falguni Nayar

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3). Raising voice against crimes on self and the crimes in society gets boost with financial capability.

4) Care work mainly done by women can be accounted in economy to grant dignity

Yet Economic empowerment has its limitations:

1) Patriarchal mindset is more social than economical.

2) Prevalent social structures like girls go to husband's home post marriage, etc.

India must take steps to sensitize its youth towards gender equality and continue to empower women equally to achieve its SDG commitment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages. **(250 words) 15**

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Endangered languages are those that lost its prevalence in the society significantly. India being a land of diversity hosted many languages that got eroded with time.

Factors that endangered native languages in India.

1) Mainstreaming of English and Hindi as most Important languages during late British rule and since independence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) states reorganisation on linguistic lines gave representation to some languages while missed out many.

3) Due to globalisation, job opportunities were more available with competence in English.

4) Immigration and increase in tourism culture diluted prominence of native language.

5) The need to find a common language of communication for a large region eroded varying dialects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) The competitive pedagogy encouraging parents to force children learn English hindi, more than native language.

Steps taken to conserve:

1) Declaration of Classical languages by Government like Oriya, Telugu, etc.

2) Recent National Education policy encourages pedagogy in native language

3). calls by leaders like Vice President of India for parents to encourage mother tongue.

4) Article 29, 30 of constitution mandating conservation of the culture.

As, NEP 2020 explained, learning is best in mother tongue hence it must be preserved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

'सहायक संधि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

Subsidiary Alliance was used to control the effective sovereignty of subsidiary states. This policy was introduced by French general Dupleix but was popularised by Lord Wellesley to establish British control in India.

Subsidiary alliance helped control internal affairs.

1) Stationing of permanent residents in the state to monitor the subsidiary's actions vis-a-vis British interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Subsidiary states need to consult the British governor before entering into a war.

3) Britishers ensured an anti Napoleon buffer in northwest as a policy without any coersion.

4) British troops had to be maintained by the Indian rulers without impacting British rulers.

5) Any alignment of the rulers of subsidiary states to any other European powers was prohibited.

6) Indirect control over the revenue & territory of state, as failure to comply led to loss of territory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This had ~~no~~ low direct impact or liability on British:

1) No stake in British revenue.
2). securing alignment for British rule only.

Still, the British had to bear liability in some cases:

1). Loss of lives of troops commissioned by British. although mostly Indian soldiers.
2). Anguish among states led to revolt like 1857 revolt.

Subsidiary alliance acted as a great power consolidating policy for British rule.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment. **(250 words) 15**

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British gained administrative significance in India post 1757, which followed many imperial policy. The anguish of Indians during 1857 revolt led to the change in policy approach of the British rule.

Before 1857: working against traditional grain

1) Wars for territorial expansion.
e.g. Battle of Plassey 1757, Battle of Buxar 1764.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Doctrine of lapse denying rulers to adopt sons as legal heir.
e.g. Against Jhansi, Satara, etc.

3) Subsidiary alliance tendering effective loss of sovereignty of princely states.
e.g. Mysore, Poona, etc.

4) Discrimination against Indian soldiers on racial lines denying promotion & higher posts.
4.1. Forcing to travel beyond seas against culture.
4.2. Greased catridge in rifles, bone dust in atta,
4.3. Ban on religious marks.

5) Enactment of social reforms like abolition of Sati, etc.

6) Immigration of christian missionary post 1833.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Queen's proclamation led to British rule working with Indian tradition:

1) Queen's proclamation 1858:
   1.1. Promise to stop further teritorial expansion.
   1.2. Right to profess religion of choice.
   1.3. Indian's ensured promotion in army and equal treatment.

2) Admission of Indians into legislature & executive council. e.g. Morley Minto reforms.

3) Non-interference in disputes among different regions.

4) Promise of good governance

The change in approach of British rule due to 1857 revolt led to the rise of our freedom movement under Indian National Congress.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. **(250 words) 15**

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India is one of the largest producer as well as second largest importer of coal in the world. This dicotomy exists due to the types and geographical distribution of coal present in India.

Classification:

1) Anthracite: High quality, low ash content, oldest, found in low quantity in India.

2) Bituminous: Lower in quality, high ash, found most in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Lignite } low use in industrial
4) Peat } applications due to low quality.

It is mostly found in the eastern part of India like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, etc.

Recently, there was coal stress in India, so much that it was inadequate for 3 days of use.

Reasons for coal stress

1). High energy needs and dependence on coal based energy.
↳ India set to double its energy needs by 2040. (India energy outlook).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Low quality coal available in India for technical use like metallurgy.

3) Untimely monsoon in September led to decline in domestic production.

4) Soaring international coal price.
↳ Countries declined their imports

5) Government policies like captive mining restricting optimal utilisation of coal reserves

Government must procure international coal in short term and change approach like allowing commercial mining for effective utilisation of coal reserves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can be help India realise its potential. **(250 words) 15**

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

Blue economy refers to the exploiting of ocean based resources. to contribute to the economy of country raising exports.

Distribution of key ocean minerals.

1) Poly metallic nodules. has multiple applications. in biomedical industry, etc.

2) calcer deposite from sand is a great source of mineral extraction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Salts are also extracted from ocean waters. for domestic consumption and export.

Apart from these minerals, the other resources like marine resources can also help. India realise its potential.

In this view, importance of. Blue Economy:

1) Boost to export growth of India.
2). optimal extraction of value from fisheries.
3). Deep sea mining for the minerals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has taken initiatives like Deep Oceanic mission to explore the potential minerals and other resource to help achiere new India vision 2030.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.
(250 words) 15

अटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) refers to the circulation of surface and sub surface ocean currents in the atlantic ocean. It is part of the larger global conveyer belt.

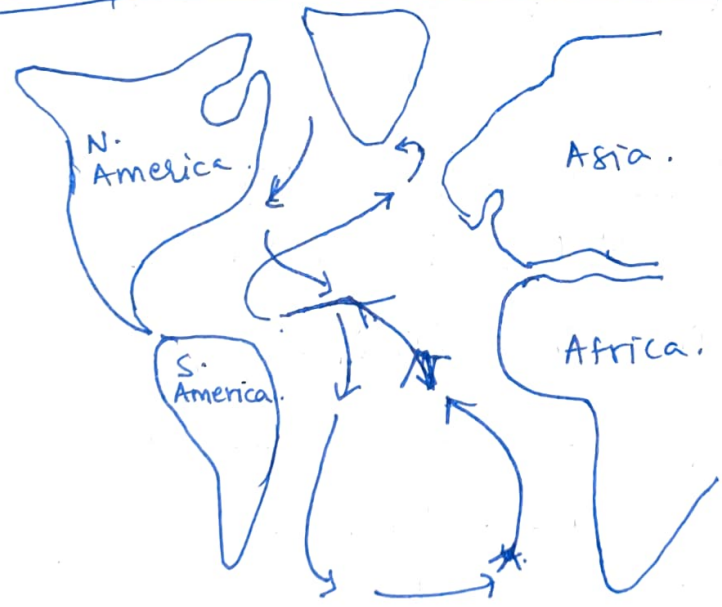

fig. Atlantic Meridional Overturning circulation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for recent decline in AMOC as observed by Intergovernmental Panel on climate change in its 2019 special report on Oceans:

1) Glacial melt especially Arctic melting

2). Sea level rise due to global warming.

3). Influx of cold water and fresh water from rivers.

4) Decline in salinity in the polar region reduces the vertical motion of ocean current.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impacts of slowing AMOC:

1). change in climatic conditions of western Europe.
↳ Harsh cold weather and rain in west Europe.

2) Slow AMOC accumulates water in east coast of USA
↳ leads to coastal submergence.

3). change in speed of other oceanic currents across the world impacting world climate.

4) Influence on the air mass above atlantic ocean.

5) Decline in fishery in west Europe.

AMOC must be constantly monitored as it is one of the 9 tipping points of climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

National Family Health. Survey is a survey that is conducted after every 5 to 10 years.

The recent NFHS-5 showed drastic changes in Indian demography.

Key shift in demography:

1) The total fertility rate of India is 2.0 below the replacement level fertility rate of 2.1.

↳ High disparity among states like Bihar and Kerala.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) The population of females has exceeded males as per NFHS-5.

Challenges that it will pose

1) Below replacement level fertility implies an ageing population in the near future.

1.1. Need to build elderly suitable infrastructure.

1.2. Strengthen health infrastructure to bear the increased burden

2) sex ratio is high but the sex ratio at birth is still low

2.1. Balance in gender is still not present.

2.2. Prevalence of social crimes like female foeticide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial measures:

1) There is a need to induce behavioral change using schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
2) Rise in female population must not be confused with women empowerment.
3) Elderly favourable public infrastructure must be built.
4) Indian healthcare must be equipped with skilled professionals to cater to the growing need.

We must keep in mind that NFHS-5 is based on a sample and thus align policies in concurrence with upcoming census.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

(250 words) 15

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per poverty and shared prosperity report by world Bank, India hosts nearly one-fifth of the total poors in the world.

In India, there exists a dicotomy between the poors in urban areas and the poors in rural areas.

Difference between urban and rural poverty in India.

Urban Povety	Rural poverty
1) In monetary terms, poverty line is higher.	1) Poverty line is lower compared to urban.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Relative poverty is more prevalent	2) Absolute poverty is more prevalent
3) Major factors affecting poverty is poor health, unhygenic housing, etc.	3) Major factors for poverty is low income, low job opportunity, etc
4) Basic needs mainly comprise of housing, cloth, food, health, fuel, etc.	4) Basic needs mainly comprise of food.

Rural conditions to urban problems will not yield result

1) Needs of urban people highly differ from those of urban areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2). While collective growth is the need in rural areas forming cooperatives, urban areas need infrastructure development.

3) Inequality is higher in urban areas than in the rural areas.

4) Prevalence of agricultural economy in rural areas narrow the scope of poverty i.e. disguised unemployment, crop failure, etc.

Rural and urban poverty differ~~ent~~ significantly and must be handled with different policy approach.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India.
(250 words) 15

क्षेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Regional movements are often centered to the specific regional issues like tribal and peasant movements.

Hence, sometimes they align themselves to the prevalent social norms.

Regional movements are conservative

1) The movement by Andhra people for separate state on linguistic lines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1.1. Was opposed to the administrative feasibility.

1.2. Led to hunger strike.

2). Abrogation of article 370:

2.1. Deemed to be a age old pending reform to include Jammu & Kashmir with mainstream Indian society.

2.2. The region greatly opposed the move.

3) Farmers agitation recently.

3.1. There is a need to modernise the farming landscape in India.

3.2. The move was deemed to be against the punjab, Haryana region.

Regional movements when shares interest becomes progressive:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) The revolt of 1857 although initially regional later became nationwide movement.

2) Bhoodan, Gramdan movement which initially was perceived to be ~~non~~ against ~~demo~~ private ownership later got the progressive recognition

Regional movements often reflects the aspiration of the society. A consensus must be built to take progressive steps in this approach.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	Soumya Ranjan Dash		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	999178
Center	Online	Date	21·12·2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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9	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Agristack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Agristack refers to the stack of procedures to guide the approach towards agriculture. It is based on technological advancements and a pipeline of procedure.

Creation of better ecosystem

1) Empowerment and awareness of farmers.
2) Use of technology to better farm practices.
3) Encourages increasing productivity by following right procedure.
4) Helps supplement progress of food processing industry
5) Mechanisation of agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns:

1) One approach can not fit for all
2) Inability of small farmers to adapt.
3) low digital and technical capability.

Agristack must be adopted to empower Indian farmers and thus promote agricultural extension, secondary agriculture, etc

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Geothermal energy refers to the renewable source of energy that is extracted from the subsurface heat of the earth.

Advantages of Geothermal energy:

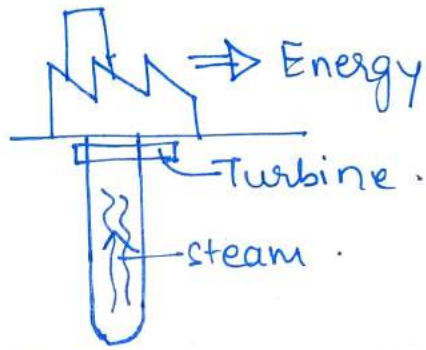

fig. Geothermal energy

1) Renewable source of energy.

2) Very low carbon emission.

3) Very high potential of energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Help India achieve its climate commitments.

Concerns leading to lacluster adoption in India.

1) Highly concentrated in certain patches.
   e.g. Himalyan region (Himanchal, Uttarakhand)

2) Other harmful gases inside earth are released.

3) seismicity of the region increases.
   ↳ Also makes infrastructure vulnerable.

4) High cost of project.

India must conduct efficient research to develop geothermal energy to achieve commitments at COP 26.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue.

(150 words) 10

जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को समाप्त करना संधारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rainfed agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture refers to the farming practice that relies on rainfall as an essential source of water in regions like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

Biased agricultural policy against rainfed agriculture

1) The power subsidies to facilitate ground water extraction & other irrigation support.
↳ Less beneficial to rainfed areas.

2) Open procurement policy for rice and wheat.
↳ Haryana, Punjab being largest beneficiary due to green revolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Souther states like Telengana face reduced procurement by FCI.

But Policies are not always biased:

1) MSP regime is for whole country
2) Initiatives like e-NAM, Kishan Credit card, etc benefit all equally.
3) Rainfed areas benefit largely from fertilizer subsidy

Government Initiatives.

1) Irrigation support: PM Krishi Sichayee Yojana.
2) FCI's open procurement policy.
3) Soil health cards and krishan credit card.
4) Early warning system for disaster like cyclone, drought.

Government must rationalise subsidies and develop assets for equitable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also, discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem. **(150 words) 10**

एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Marine heat waves refer to the abnormal rise in temperature of an air mass which lasts for a prolonged time (3 to 5 days).

Major causes of Marine heat waves:

1) Warm ocean currents bringing heat
e.g. Gulf stream's North atlantic drift.

2) Anticyclonic condition over an already warm region.

3) cloudless sky
↳ no barrier to solar insolation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Global warming.
↳ raising mean sea temperature.

Impacts on ocean ecosystem

1) Reduction in population of planktons.
↳ Reduces fishery.

2) Ocean water warming
↳ leads to coral bleaching
↳ Death of pristine biodiversity

3) Loss of biodiversity.

4) Increases salinity triggering ocean current.

Occurence of marine heat waves around the world must be monitored and infrastructure must be developed based on vulnerability of various zones.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. **(150 words) 10**

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Aseismic structures refer to the infrastructure constructed that are resilient to the seismic waves. These includes. pillar structured foundation of buildings, installation of shock absorbers, etc.

Need of National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and structures in India:

1) India is highly vulnerable to disasters like earthquake with many severe occurrence.
e.g → Bhuj earthquake.
→ Gujarat, Himalayan region, Northeastern areas
↳ Many mild and frequent occurence necessitate it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Need to setup resilient infrastructure projects in vulnerable zones.
e.g. Hydropower projects and dams in himalayan region.

3). Earthquakes lead to huge loss of lives.
↳ Mostly due to burial under debris

4) Less developed early warning systems for earthquake

5) Social disruptions due to earthquakes - breeds poverty and debt traps.

The National program aims to encourage earthquake resilience as a crucial building parameter. and must be implemented efficiently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto assets refer to the assets owned by mostly private individuals, that are secured by cryptographic algorithms to characterize it as unique, immutable, secured, etc.

These include cryptocurrency, Non fungible tokens, etc.

Risks associated:

1) Reduces scope of government regulation and safety assurance by legal authority
2) Used to proliferate terror financing, money laundering, etc.
3) Posses environment impacts as these computation lead to high emissions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Cyber attacks pose threat to ownership of these assets.
5) Often based on no physical backing for its value

But has several advantages

1) Monetization of intangible assets.
e.g. Jack Dorsey's first tweet; various painting in digital form.
2) Decentralised control.
3) Highly secured to mutation due to cryptographic algorithm
4) Provides scope for underlying blockchain technology to be used in other areas like healthcare, education, etc.

Cryptoassets must be encouraged and adopted in other public service domains like elections, contracts, etc, but with proper regulation at place.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual Reality refers to the creation of a virtual world to provides the users with immersive experience of a new reality
e.g. Facebook's Metaverse.

Augmented Reality is augmenting virtual components to the real world in order to improve experience of the real world.
e.g. Pokemon Go game.

Huge innovation potential

1) can be used to monetize the experience of consumer

2) can help reduce mental strain and social isolation.
e.g. Metaverse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3). Education can be done with a hologram of teachers at home.

4) Creation of holographic maps of battle field in defense sector.
↳ Mock drills in a virtual world.

5) shopping and ecommerce. including live digital trials. e.g. Wowexp company.

6) Space projects can undergo mock launches.
e.g. Space warfare drills.

7) Creation of new substances in research projects using virtual simulation.

There are many more diverse applications of VR and AR that can be utilised by India to the target of $5 trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.
(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is a statutory body under the Ministry of home affairs that deals with regulation of narcotics in India. Recent high profile narcotics cases has brought NCB and NDPS act 1985 to light.

Role of NCB:

1) Investigation of Narcotics cases in terms of posession and commerce.

2) Advisory role towards policies for regulation of narcotics.

3) Supports border forces to curb cross border smuggling.
↳ from golden triangle and golden crescent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Whether NDPS Act 1985 needs to be remodelled:

Arguments against:

1) Strict guidelines must be retained.
2) Narcotics against Indian constitution → DPSP.

Arguments in favour:

1) Need to amend current provision criminalising personal consumption and commerce equally.
2) Legal coercion against narcotics breeds illegal posession.
3) Current provisions are obsolete.

India must remodell its narcotics act to suit changing times with learning from Canada, etc. It must be approached as a behavioral issue & not of law & order.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, media reports regarding use of Pegasus software developed by Israel based NSO group to conduct surveillance on Indian citizens has broke out. There has been rising debates now as the subjects include many high authorities of government.

surveillance is necessary

1) Need to gather intelligence against growing terrorist activity.

2) Government has claimed it to be required for national security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Increased use of social media like whatsapp to spread unrest and internal disturbance.

4) Proliferation of misinformation and fake news.

5) Effective tracking of repeated and prospective criminals
↳ eases police burden.

Evils of surveillance:

1) Against Right to Privacy as in Puttaswamy judgement

2) Can be misused by government to further political agenda.

3) Innocent citizens may be under surveillance.

4) Curbs dissent preemptively including legitimate ones.

Surveillance is a very dangerous tool. It must be undertaken strictly under the principle of proportionality as per supreme court judgement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India.

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

India has three main farming seasons namely Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. Indian farmers plan the crops to be grown in each season based on various geographical, environmental, societal, governance based and many other factors.

Factors affecting decisions of crops to grow

1) Yield of the crop:
↳ High yield is aimed to maximize profit post harvest.

2) Geographical factors:
2.1. condition of the soil is essential.
e.g. cotton in black soil.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2.2. Level of groundwater availability impacts scope of irrigation based crops.

2.3. Areas with high rainfall like northeast prefer crops like tea, coffee, etc.

2.4. General insolation of South India allows Kharif crops to be grown round the year.

3) Environmental factors:

3.1. High stubble burning and pollution must motivate northern plain farmer to switch crops.

3.2. Rabi crops are sown in cold climate and Kharif in rainy.

4) Social factors:

4.1. Prevailing peer group decision.

4.2. Condition of farmer, if poor seeks shift to cash crops, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Governance related:
5.1. MSP regime has created bias for rice & wheat
5.2. Green revolution has skewed cropping pattern in North India

Need to change cropping pattern:

1) Prevalence of monoculture.
e.g. Growing only rice and wheat
2) Loss of nutrient in soil.
3) Unabated exploitation of groundwater due to irrigation intensive crops.
4) Environmental issues like pollution due to stubble burning.
5) Millets as a great source of nutrients.
↳ Need to correct the Indian diet.
6) Diversify export basket

Government initiatives like millet promotion, soil health card must be pursued effectively to change attitude toward cropping pattern.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian agriculture and agricultural export is hugely dependent on livestocks that include cattle, poultry, etc. while India is one of the leading producer of milk based products, it is the leading producer in poultry sector.

Importance of livestock in agricultural economy

1) Provides secondary source of Income to Indian farmers.

↳ livestocks can be maintained along with farm land.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Ameliorate conditions of Indian woman.

3) High demand of livestock based produce in international markets.
e.g. milk & milk based product.

4). Enhances resilience of farmers to income shocks like COVID lockdown, disasters, supply disruption, crop fails, etc.

5) High domestic demand

6) Feeder for food processing industry.

Steps taken by government

1) Rastriya Gokul Mission.
↳ to protect the cattle wealth of India.
↳ Rashtriya Kamadhenu Aayog perform researches in this line.

2) Animal husbandry Infrastructure development fund.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Artificial insemination technology bill to promote its regulated usage
4) National Bovine mission

Potential impact of climate Change

1) spreading of diseases like foot and mouth disease.
2) Drought and related disasters greatly impact cattle health.
3) Climate change and global warming changing suitable condition for certain livestock
4) Disappearance of vegetation pathes.
   ↳ loss of cattle fodder.

Government must take One health approach to include livestock health too. This can help achieve Dalwai commission's mandate of doubling farmer's income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per economic theories. demand and supply are the two determinants of market equilibrium. Some theories. support an interrelation between. demand and supply that supports government interventions in supply side to revive demand.

Supply creates its own demand

1) Rise in options for the consumer e.g. electronic industry

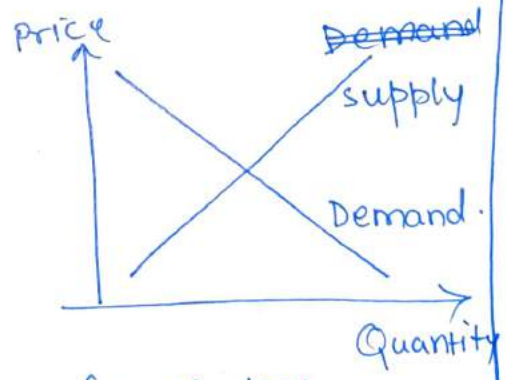

fig. Market equilibrium

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Signals revival of slowed economy.

3) Price falls and hence demand increases.

4) Improves product quality and service

Merits of reliance on investment in infrastructure.

1). Creation of jobs to increase over income of public.

2) Infrastructure generates returns over time unlike ~~cat~~ revenue expenditure.

3) Provides fillip to reduction in private investment in infrastructure.

4) Advancement in technology cates to consumers interest.
↳ thus raising demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Helpful in long term growth of the economy.
↳ An airplane company can run for centuries and generate continuous revenue.

Demerits:

1) Reduction in expenditure for welfare of vulnerable sections. like Direct cash support, etc.
2) Government expenditure crowds out public participation.
3) Government's involvement in infrastructure puts pressure on fiscal management of government.
4) Excess infrastructure creation may lead to short term financial crisis.

Indian government must encourage public-private participation into investment in infrastructure to achieve an equitable & inclusive $5 trillion economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's food processing sector is one of the rising sector of Indian economy catering to the need of value addition to vast resource of food crops.

Innovation in food processing sector as an opportunity

1) Rise of new trends of western food habbits.
↳ Rise in purchasing power of consumers has created opportunities of marketting western food habbits in India.
e.g. KFC, Dominoe, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2). Government support schemes create favourable condition to innovate in food processing.

3) Globalisation leading to demand of domestic produce in international market.

4) Digitization creating easy grounds for maketting specific food produces.

5) Busy timelines of people has created need for ready to cook food.
e.g. 2 minutes maggi.

6) consciousness about diet increased the food processing sectors scope for innovating
e.g. Tasty fat free food, sugar free products.

As a pre condition to assure sustainability

1) Traditional food choices losing demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) High share of perishable food in India.
↳ Need to improve storage and transport infrastructure.

3) Need to increase value of the food products after processing.

4) Climatic conditions are changing and hence the production pipeline needs to adapt

5) Adaptation to changing cropping and raw materials.

Government has identified the sector as a champion sector and extended PLI scheme as a right way ahead to boost the sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has a high prevalence of unemployment that has taken an upward trend due to COVID-19. These range from structural unemployment, seasonal unemployment to disguised and frictional unemployment.

Issues leading to unemployment

Structural issues:

1) lack of skills commensurate to emerging technology.
2) Graduates are not job ready
3) High population.
4) High concentration of job opportunity in few economic centres like Gurgaon

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other factors:

1) Seasonal nature of many jobs.
2) Occurence of pandemics like COVID.
3) Agriculture sector as a sector absorbing the unemployed.
4) Focus on capital intensive sector rather than labour intensive ones like textiles
5) Low export potential of Indian products.
6) Rising competition among candidates.
7) Low security on private jobs due to hire and fire approach.

Measures taken to address

1) Labour codes.
   ↳ to regulate firing of employees.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ provide social security to the vulnerable groups among employees.

2) security at workplace assured to women.

3) Boost to MSME sector.

4) PLI scheme extended for labour intensive sectors.

5) Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign promoting employments generation.

6) Initiatives like Skill up India.

India must bolster the education system and promote vocational training along with creation of infrastructure and job opportunity to tackle unemployment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

COP 26 held at Glasgow recently was one of the very few conventions with maximum international participation. It was conducted to encourage improvement in NDCs of members and conclusion of Paris rulebook.

India's commitment at COP 26

1) Increase in energy from non fossil fuel based sources to 500 GW by 2030.

2) Reduction in emission intensity to 45% of GDP by 2030.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Share of renewable sources of energy to be 50% of energy basket by 2030

4) An absolute reduction of 1 billion tons CO_2 equivalent by 2030.

5) Net zero carbon emission by 2070.

6) setting up Infrastructure Resilient Island states (IRIS) with UK.

7) Renewed focus on One Sun One world one grid.

India's capability:

1) India's per capita cabon emission is nearly 1/3rd of the global average
↳ But in absolute terms, it has 3rd highest emission.

2) India is a developing country with high poverty.

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↳ India called for compliance and increase in international funding

3). India committed to phase down of coal rather than phase out
↳ still it has more time than other nations to reach net zero.

4). India's energy demand is set to double by 2040.
↳ Diversification of energy source to renewable source.

India must increase investment in technology development to achieve net zero target by 2070

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Western Ghats is one of the most disaster prone region in India including landslides, torrential rains, cyclones, etc.

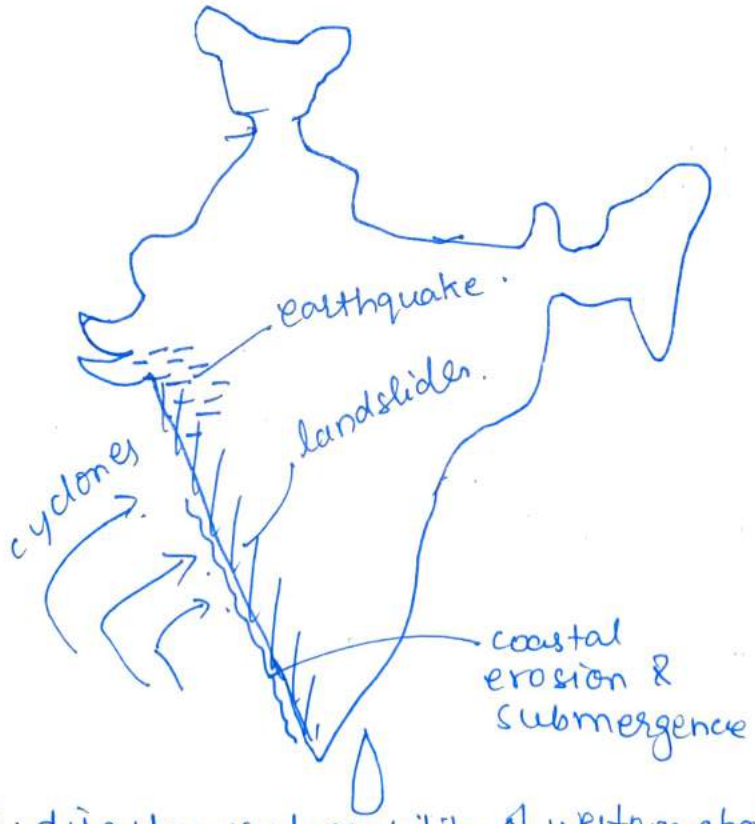

fig. disaster vulnerability of western ghats.

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Factors for recurring disasters in western ghats

Geographical

1) Heavy rainfall due to monsoon on seaward side (orographic rain.
2) High and steep slopes of mountain.
3) submerging side of Indian peninsular plateau.
4) faults and cracks exacerbating seismic activity.
5) warming arabian sea and low influx of river water.

Anthropogenic:

1) Mining and quarrying causing seismic activities and disturbance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Development of infrastructure along the ghats.

3). Global warming mainly due to anthropogenic activities.

4) Deforestation → soil erosion.

5) Coastal construction project. e.g. airport in mumbai.

Measures to protect

1) Rationalise developmental projects

2) Early warning system for landslide vulnerability

3) local graded vulnerability mapping.

4) strict adherance to coastal regulation rules.

5) capacity building of local population.

Landslides being a recurring phenomena in western ghats must be monitored and technology must be improved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

India has faced repeated backlash at WTO from countries like US for its weak IP Regime. Recently Pepsico sued Indian farmers for infringing its IP rights over a particular variety of potato used for lays production.

Issues in India's IP regime:

1) Infringing of IP rights by local population.
2) Weak appelate structure for litigation.
   ↳ Recently IP Appealate body was removed.

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3) Long judicial procedure on IP rights cases

4) Developmental aspirations of India due to poverty
↳ Use of compulsory licensing.

5) Prevalence of piracy and copyright infringement.
↳ Inability of law enforcement to curb these.

Measures to make IP regime more robust and effective:

1) Fastening the judicial process of IP rights litigation.

2). Strict enforcement of law against piracy and IP rights violation.

3) Restriction on the use of measures like compulsory licensing.

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4) Adherance to TRIPs guidelines.

India must improve its IPR regime in order to boost overall ease of doing business and attract technological advancements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवादियों और संगठित आपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

Terrorism refers to the systematic use of violence to create a general sense of terror among public to bring out a specific political agenda.

Organised crimes refer to systematic planning of crimes with help of existing loopholes in the legal system e.g. drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc. It done to increase the gains of the organisation

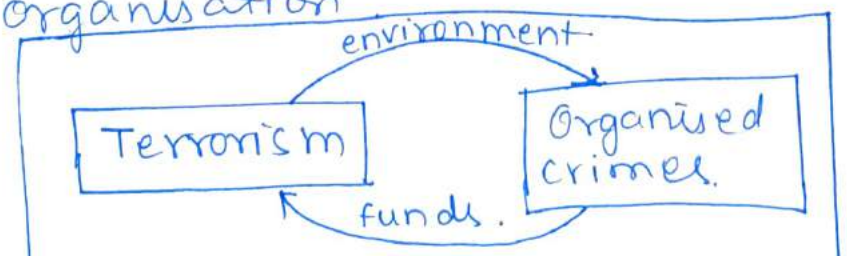

fig. linkage between both

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similarities

1) Both execute covert operations
2) Exploitation of public by fraud, deceit, coersion, etc.
3) Need for a planned and organised approach.
4) Radicalisation of youth.
5) Illegal means of fund raising
6) 2 layered operations
   ↳ One with overground contacts and one with underground linkages

Differences

Terrorists	Organised Criminals
1) Necessary use of violence	1) Need not be violent. e.g. drug trade.
2) Has a political agenda to pursue	2) No political agenda, only economic gains.

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3) Against specific targets e.g. Kashmir region.	3) Generalised target of public
4) comparatively easy to identify ↳ have heads	4) Mostly underground with no specific face

Their linkages:

Tactical → As terrorism creates significant grounds for conducting organised crimes.

Strategic → organised crimes often raise funds for terrorists.
→ Terrorists participate in these crimes too to exploit public.

Organised crimes and terrorism must be tackled comprehensively as they both act as feeder for each other.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. There is a view that the 'civil society is emerging as the new frontier of war', in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

The 4th generation of warfare refers to the new and emerging technologies and its use to exploit public of the adversary nation. to gain leverage.
e.g. US's cyberattack of Stuxnet on Iranian nuclear plants.

Arguments in favour

1) Vulnerability of countries in terms of infrastructure security
e.g. Cybersecurity

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2) Huge leverage to target critical infrastructure.
e.g. China targetting India's power grids

3) Traditional frontier has led to huge casualties on the nation conducting offensive too
↳ leading to shift to civil society

4) Increased use of digital technology with low awareness of vulnerability
e.g. recent log4J vulnerability.

5) companies and public becoming pivotal to the economy of a country
↳ Exploit public and hence country's economy collapses.

6) social media spreading misinformation and fake news.
↳ State sponsored terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, civil society is still secure of being a frontier of warfare because:

1) Deterrence of use of reciprocal technological attacks.

2) International conventions regulating emerging technologies

With growing pace of technological advancements, India must upgrade its infrastructure and also build international consensus against targetting civil society